

emerged as a dedicated and compassionate liaison between the Police Department and the community it is assigned to serve and protect. Among his many duties, he served as the Precinct's Youth Officer, which allowed him to work directly with the young people in the local community.

Detective Hughes was also trained as a Crime Prevention Officer, and in that capacity lectured on the subject of crime prevention.

For his outstanding record of achievement with the force, in 1990 Detective Hughes was promoted to Detective. In 1992 he worked to successfully establish a Precinct Law Enforcement Explorer Post. Among his most noteworthy and proudest accomplishments, Detective Hughes worked in tandem with the State Liquor Authority to shut down The Underground, a dangerous club formerly located on Manhattan's Lower East Side.

For his courageous service to the community, Detective Hughes has been honored with numerous awards, including the NYPD Commissioner's Award, which he received in 1993. He has also been awarded the 23rd Street Association Paul Gay Award for Community Service, the Korean Businessman Association Advisory Council Award, the Stein Senior Citizen Center Award, the Tilden Democratic Club Community Service Award.

For 22 years Detective Hughes has been married to his wife Susan. They have three children, Courtney, Owen Jr. and Ashley. For his years of serving and protecting the community, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Detective Owen Hughes.

GLOBAL SECURITY ACT OF 2002

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2002

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce the Global Nuclear Security Initiative Act of 2002 that was also recently offered in the Senate by Senator JEAN CARNAHAN.

The January 2001 report of the bipartisan task force chaired by former Senator HOWARD BAKER and former White House Counsel Lloyd Cutler has often been quoted but one of its conclusions bears restating today: "the national security benefits to U.S. citizens from securing and/or neutralizing the equivalent of more than 80,000 nuclear weapons and potential nuclear weapons would constitute the highest return on investment in any current U.S. national security defense program."

As you know, Mr. Chairman, our non-proliferation programs with Russia have improved America's national security greatly by dismantling Russia's nuclear facilities, finding jobs for their unemployed weapons scientists, and improving the security of Russian weapons and material. But as our relationship with Russia takes on a more cooperative definition, first with the signing of the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions in Moscow and with the signing on May 28 in Rome of an agreement between NATO and Russia on a new working relationship, security threats arising from other nations with inadequately stored nuclear materials are increasing. Indeed, India and Pakistan's conflict over Kashmir has been escalating over the past several months and while

tensions between the two countries are not new, unlike during the cold war, neither side has a clear idea of what actions would trigger a nuclear response from the other.

The challenges of translating some of our nonproliferation efforts to other countries of concern such as India, Pakistan, China or North Korea are significant but worth dealing with. While the nonproliferation programs of the Departments of Defense, Energy, and State are effective, they were not designed to meet the full range of terrorist threats now facing the United States. Expanding these programs to cover countries outside the former Soviet Union, to address the threat of radiological materials and to defend against the threat of terrorist sabotage of nuclear power plants abroad, is in the United States' national security interest.

The bill I am introducing today is an important first step in expanding America's defense against the threat of weapons of mass destruction. It calls on the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretaries of Defense and State, to develop a comprehensive program of activities to encourage all countries to adhere to the highest security standards for their nuclear facilities and material.

Second, the bill requires the Department of Energy to establish a systematic approach for securing radiological materials other than uranium and plutonium outside of the United States.

Finally, the bill requires the Department of Energy to develop plans for preventing terrorist attacks on nuclear power plants outside the United States. These are simple but important steps and I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION COMMENDING THE PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD FOR EXTRAORDINARY WARTIME SERVICE

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2002

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a measure honoring the citizen-soldiers of Pennsylvania. The soldiers and airmen of the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard serve all America today in the cause of freedom, and they do so in record numbers. These brave men and women represent the best of our Commonwealth. They valiantly carry on the proud Pennsylvania tradition of service to state and country in peace and in war, a tradition born when Benjamin Franklin created the first Pennsylvania militia in 1747.

From the American Revolution to the present day, Pennsylvania militiamen and Guardsmen have been in the vanguard of the fight for American security and liberty. In peacetime our Guard has been relied upon to help combat floods, blizzards, narcotics and civil crises. In wartime, these civilians have accepted the role of armed defenders of liberty. Their deeds in war have been as glorious as their triumphs in peace. Tens of thousands of Pennsylvania militiamen fought with Washington for American Independence. Over 200 regiments fought in 24 campaigns of the Civil War. An entire division of Pennsylvania

Guardsmen fought in the Spanish American War. Almost 14,000 Pennsylvania Guardsmen were wounded in World War I. In World War II, that same division of Pennsylvanians fought through Normandy, helped to liberate Paris, engaged the "West Wall" of Germany and fought fiercely in the Battle of the Bulge, losing 2,000 men. These same Pennsylvanians became the first unit to cross into Germany, presaging a successful end to that terrible war. Pennsylvania Guardsmen also have served just as bravely in every military operation since World War II from Korea to Desert Storm.

Today, thousands of Pennsylvania Guardsmen prepare to deploy to Europe while thousands more rotate in and out of central Asia to defeat the forces of terror. Not since the Korean War has our Commonwealth parted with so many soldiers and airmen at one time. Pennsylvania families in over a hundred communities wait for their Guardsmen to return home safely to them, realizing that these heroes are prepared to make the ultimate sacrifice for our safety and, our liberty.

Mr. Speaker, prior to September 11, 2001, Pennsylvania's Army National Guard merited recognition as the largest Army Guard in the Nation and the home of the oldest division in the U.S. Army, the 28th Infantry Division. The 28th infantry was formed in 1879 and fought with such force and determination in the First World War, General Pershing dubbed these Keystone Guardsmen the "Iron Division." Their heroism and sacrifice at the Bulge earned them the appellation, the "Bloody Bucket" division, in World War II, a symbolic reference to the red keystone patch worn on their uniform and the horrendous casualties suffered in the forests of the Ardennes. Similarly, the Pennsylvania Air Guard ranked as the fourth largest in this country and was home to three superior air wings, the 171st Refueling Wing of Pittsburgh, the 111th Fighter Wing of Philadelphia, and the one-of-a-kind psychological warfare unit—the 193rd Special Operations Wing of Harrisburg—the most deployed U.S. Air Force or Air Guard unit.

Since the heinous and despicable attacks of 9/11, the men and women of the Pennsylvania National Guard have earned new recognition and respect as they serve throughout the country and the world in record numbers not seen since the Korean War. For these brave women and men are serving gallantly in Afghanistan and central Asia in the War Against Terror. They are serving nobly in the Balkans, ensuring peace and stability in Europe. They are serving heroically in the Middle East, enforcing the No-Fly Zone over Iraq, preventing future assaults by Saddam Hussein against his neighbors. And, they are serving laudably on the Northern border of the United States, in New York, and throughout Pennsylvania protecting our airports and nuclear power plants.

But this country has not finished asking of the men and women of the Pennsylvania National Guard. Our National Military Command has ordered the 28th Infantry Division of the Pennsylvania Army Guard to assume the lead role in SFOR operations this fall. Over one thousand soldiers of the 28th Infantry Division will mobilize, train and deploy for six months in the effort to secure peace in the Balkans. Despite this massive deployment, the National Military Command has ordered an even larger deployment of Pennsylvania Army Guardsmen. Beginning this fall, two thousand soldiers